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DR. H. R. GIBSON,
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TO YOUNG WIVES

WE OFFER A REMEDY WHICH

INSURES SAFETY TO LIFE

OF MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mothers' Friend"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN,

HORROR AND RISK.

"My wife used only two bottles. She

was easily and quickly relieved; is now

strong and healthy."

J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Send by express or mail, on receipt of price.

For full particulars, book "TO MOTHERS"

sent by mail. Price, 10c. Sold by all druggists.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. HARRIS, ATLANTA, GA.

SOLE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

MASONIC.

Richmond Lodge No. 22 meets second

and fourth Tuesdays in each month. St.

Dea. Dea. Master; J. C. Smith, Secy.

Richmond Rural Arch Chapter No. 22

meets first Tuesday in each month. H. P.

Armer, H. P. J. Speed Smith, Secy.

Madison County Lodge No. 12, regular

meeting the first Tuesday in each month.

Visiting Sir Knights are cordially

invited to attend. D. P. Armer,

E. J. Speed Smith, Secy.

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HEROIC SLEEP.

Memorial Poem Read by Major Henry T. Stanton at the Dedication of the Confederate

Monument at Oakwood, (Camp Douglas), Chicago, May 30, 1893.

Within this closed and darkened earth

All seeds of being lie,

That, in good time, find light and birth,

To blossom and to die;

To blossom and to fruit and turn

Again to whence they came,

To give their ashes back to man

Where ash comes back to flame.

Such is the law of life and death—

The law that nature gives—

Man comes from earth to one short

leash.

And this while yet he lives,

For in this universe of parts,

One part completes the whole,

With varied minds, with varied hearts,

There's one unvaried soul.

In all our states of being here,

From summer's dawn to frost,

From dark to light, from birth to hier,

No part of soul is lost.

A system grand goes on and on,

With time, with nature's wheels,

And that which in our night is gone,

Our morning's sun revokes.

There is no finite mind that solves

This riddle of God's plan;

We know not our life evolves

From nothing up to man;

We can not trace an atom's course,

Above, or under earth,

We can not find in vital force

Is secret springs of birth.

Mayhap a thousand million years

Have been since humankind

Came crowding on this sphere of spheres,

With mystery of mind;

We may not tell, we can not know,

What space has been since then,

Though buried ages rise to show

Their prodigious train.

A moment left here and there,

In isolation stands,

An obelisk that spurs the air

Glances out of drifed sands;

In ancient Egypt's fruitless waste

Vast pyramids are piled,

That prove how perished races

Spoke that once time smiled.

Throughout this thousand million years

At intervals, some mark appears

Above the human level—

Some mark of genius, or of war,

With great men stricken down,

Some mark of human work done

For sublimity, or for crown.

That martial pulse which men now feel

Tormented in the cycle gone,

And battles waged with stone and steel,

For human pride went on,

We look not back from this new day

For good, or ill, or woe—

Sufficient that their greatness—

"Here rest the men who fought."

While yet our Arrian race is young,

To these long lines of stone,

New hills and vales, and plains among,

We proudly add our own—

We have our marks of contests red,

Of battles fought too well,

And rear our piles to heroes dead

This glory tale to tell.

Where bright Potomac in the sun,

A rapid silver lives,

Our marble shaft to Washington

Goes out to pierce the skies;

An obelisk that stands and waits

New centuries of sin,

Compelled of stones from sovereign states,

He molded into one.

There stands a mark at Banker Hill,

On grand historic ground,

That proves how in the rebel still

The patriot is found;

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

exclusion of all else, for the purpose

of diverting public attention from the

temptation of the rain its vicious

policies and miserable management have

would.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE FREE UN-

LIMITED CURRENCY OF SILVER, BELIEVING

THAT IT WOULD INVADE THE COUNTRY IN

FINANCIAL RUIN. WE BELIEVE IN A

SOUND CURRENCY, AND IN THE USE OF

BOTH GOLD AND SILVER FOR CURRENCY,

PROVIDING ALWAYS THAT A DOLLAR IN ONE IS

WORTH AS MUCH AS A DOLLAR IN THE OTHER.

We favor a tariff so regulated as to

protect the interests of all classes of our

citizens, and that may be suc-

cessfully manufactured or produced in

this country, thus insuring good wages

to the laborer and a home market to the

producer; and, in connection with this,

we favor the restoration of the old State bank

system and wild-cat tendencies, we af-

firmly trust that the Republican party can be

more safely trusted to regulate the financial

system of the nation.

We favor an American policy which

will protect Americans and American in-

terests in any part of the world at all

hazards, and will sympathize with strug-

gling republics rather than ignorant mon-

archies.

When the Democratic party came into

power in Kentucky it found the State

about to pay every debt and have millions

of surplus left. In the meanwhile it has

collected millions of dollars of taxes un-

der the most unjust system of revenue,

and yet we are today in the humiliating

attitude of being unable to pay the cur-

rent expenses of the State, and upon a

fair valuation of assets are in debt mil-

lions of dollars. They have overrid-

den the constitution, refused office to one

fairly elected by the people, engaged in

extraneous legislation, increased salaries,

enacted unnecessary laws, manifested

their incompetency to manage the pen-

itentiaries, brought convict labor into

competition with honest free labor, di-

verted the school fund, failed to provide a

decent State capital, and left its char-

itable institutions without the necessary

means for their proper operation.

We demand economy in every depart-

ment of public service, the elimination

of extravagance and capital, an equi-

table and fair apportionment of the State,

the impartial execution of the law, a

thorough reorganization

THE CLIMAX.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEKDAY BY
The Climax Printing Co.
FRENCH TIFTON, - - - EDITOR.
B. P. ARMER, - - - MANAGER.
PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	One Week	Two Weeks	Three Weeks	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 inch	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	10.00	17.50	30.00
2 inches	2.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
3 inches	3.00	5.25	7.50	10.50	30.00	52.50	90.00
4 inches	4.00	7.00	10.00	14.00	40.00	70.00	120.00
5 inches	5.00	8.75	12.50	17.50	50.00	87.50	150.00
6 inches	6.00	10.50	15.00	21.00	60.00	105.00	180.00
7 inches	7.00	12.25	17.50	24.50	70.00	122.50	210.00
8 inches	8.00	14.00	20.00	28.00	80.00	140.00	240.00
9 inches	9.00	15.75	22.50	31.50	90.00	157.50	270.00
10 inches	10.00	17.50	25.00	35.00	100.00	175.00	300.00

Reading notices to clients a fee for first insertion, 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Subscribers, residents of respect and similar material at half rates. No special position.

WEDNESDAY, - - - JUNE 19, 1895.

WHEATMEN have declared against an international bimetallic conference, by a House vote of 40 to 24.

GOVERNMENT positions at the recent Civil Service examinations were so numerous that the Commissioner is delayed in rating and marking the papers.

The Civil Service has been extended to 2,500 employees in the Government Printing office, making in all a grand total of 55,000 Government men under Civil Service rules.

The free-silver element imported minor owner Stewart of Nevada to help their cause in Kentucky, and he made a speech at Mr. Sterling, Monday, but he is a little too late to any good.

A BAIL MAX.

Free Silver Sidney in his Memphis speech, advocated repudiation, backed by revolution, if necessary, of Government bonds. Such talk doesn't improve Uncle Sam's credit.

IN DEBT.

The Congressional has heard from 115 of the 191 countries. They show a large unimpaired vote, while the instructed vote does not nominate either Play or Hardin on the first ballot. The State is largely in favor of sound money.

BEARING FRUIT.

The Gordon hospital is rapidly bearing fruit. At West Valley, Sunday, A. R. Gaudin killed his wife and shot Tom Murphy. To Alabama a planter shot his hired woman, his mother and a boy, and while resisting arrest was himself killed.

ALREADY WHAT THEY WANT.

There is a resolution from the Memphis Free Silver convention of last week. "That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as full legal tender standard money, equal with gold."

Silver is now and has been ever since 1873 a full legal tender standard money, equal with gold. The Memphis fellows don't desire to know any more than the blackbirds.

RACING HORSES IN ILLINOIS.

The Legislature has killed the running races in Illinois. All the stages at Harlow will be abolished at once, including the \$20,000 Derby, the \$10,000 garden City Handicap and the other stakes. The stakes of S. W. Rogers, Green H. Morris and Maternus July will be shipped out at once, as they regard Illinois racing as dead.

Illinois would kill more anarchists and fewer Mayors and horses, the State would be in better condition.

A STRAW.

The Legislature could not be satisfied with the pennywise law system. It was changed and the pennywise placed in the hands of the State exclusively, the lawless system being abolished. The lawless had been paying money into the State Treasury. The Legislature assured the people that the pennywise would be self-sustaining under the new arrangement. It now looks like the coinage is not paying expenses, and the Legislature will be confronted with a deficit in the pennywise wallet as well as in the Treasury. We told them at the time to let well enough alone.

A WHOLE NOTE WOULD SETTLE IT.

If freecoinage should prevail, some unpleasant scenes would be witnessed, and some unpleasant experience felt. Mr. Carlisle on this subject says: "Suppose in two years a Congress and a President working free-coinage should be elected. The country, knowing that silver dollar worth fifty cents would be coined, would press the dollar for immediate settlement; and the country would see vast numbers of judicial sales, foreign countries would refuse credits and loans, prices would go up, money would fall and the currency become depreciated and gold be hoarded all over the country." Do any of the people desire a condition of things like this?—George Town Times. Instead of a forced sale the debtor could give a gold note.

PETERING OUT.

The aggregation of Free Silverites at Memphis split over the question of an independent and separate Free Silver party. The resolutions as adopted declare in favor of making the fight inside the Democratic party lines. It is their avowed purpose to control the next National convention. Ex-Governor Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, leader of the separate silver party, was downed by Harris, of Tennessee, leader of the anti-party lines advocates.

The continual advancement of wages and increasing prosperity will keep the free-silver ideas higher than the highest tide.

WANTED—AN ANSWER.

In searching for facts bearing upon the policy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it is not especially necessary to know what kind of money Abraham, Isaac and Jacob used in purchasing grave yards, nor the value of the money Judah received for betraying his Master. Just now, the people would prefer to hear and read a response to the following five propositions made by Secretary John G. Carlisle, in his recent Bland Green speech.

First—There is not a free-coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis.

There is not a gold standard

country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third—There is not a silver-standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has; and

Fifth—There is not a silver-standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

We request particular attention to the fifth proposition, as that embodies matter of deep interest to every wage-earner and laboring man in the land. The capitalist has wealth of substance to protect him against the unaided of almost any law; the farmer is secure in promise of sufficient food and raiment, at least, to keep himself and family from absolute suffering; but the wage-earner or laboring man is the first and last helpless victim of all laws that attempt the impossible and consequently unsettled and destroy the business of the country.—Frankfort Capital.

YERKES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Friday's Courier-Journal has the subject relative to Mr. Yerkes' candidacy. Capt. Sam Stone, Republican nominee for Auditor, was a guest at Seelbach's last night. When asked how the Republicans accepted the platform and its currency plank, he said that it was received with favor everywhere, so far as he knew. Capt. Stone was asked if John W. Yerkes, of Danville, would be a candidate for the United States Senate against A. E. Wilson, of this city. "He will if the Legislature is Republican," was the reply. "It is a little too early to begin talking about running for the United States Senate; it is necessary to see what the political complexion of the next Legislature will be. But it is pretty generally understood that Mr. Yerkes will be a candidate if there is chance of his being elected; in other words, if the Legislature is Republican. It is also generally understood that he will make the race for the Legislature from Boyle county. Yerkes is the most popular man in Boyle county today, and he can carry the county over anybody the Democrats put up."

Practically the same story was told by a prominent Garrard county Republican yesterday afternoon, though he did not want his name mentioned. "Yerkes will be a sure candidate," said the Garrard county gentleman. "That is, if he is elected over the State, and though he has not publicly expressed himself, there must become cause for the rumor. See?" and he winked his eye significantly. The same gentleman also said that Mr. Yerkes would run for the Legislature from Boyle county.

FREE SILVERITES STEALING DEMOCRATIC THUNDER.

The last National campaign was fought and won on the tariff issue. The burden of Democratic speeches and editorials was that the robber tariff had enriched the few manufacturers and impoverished the masses. The election over, the game was trained upon the coming Congress, and that body of law makers was daily commended to regulate the tariff. The tariff laws had well nigh ruined the country, and their revision could not come too soon.

So late as a year ago Congress was heeded to fix the tariff and adjust. Nobody thought of any thing but the tariff being wrong except the mere matter of the purchasing cause of the Sherman act which was so readily repealed that it was not long a subject of discussion. The tariff was the law in the way.

The hard times of today—now receding—and the hard times of a year ago and two and several years ago are one and the same. All this blow and burial of the robber tariff is the most honest and the most patriotic of the Democratic speeches to fit the money question, and all they have to do is to change the word tariff to finances. In support of our assertion, we here quote a Democratic campaign speech:

There are facts bearing upon this question of tariff that are recognized by all candid men, whether advocates of free trade or a protective tariff. Among those facts is the fact that the very period that marked the change from a low to a high protective tariff is the very period that marked the change from a condition of rising prices, large profits, general contentment to a condition of falling prices, diminishing profits, insecurity of investments, unemployed labor, and heavy depression in all branches of trade and industry. It is not a matter of dispute even among the loudest advocates of protective tariff that general prosperity came to an end with the adoption of a high protective tariff, and that hard times, falling prices, idle workmen, and widespread depression came in with the robber tariff and prevails to-day.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ENCOURAGE THE FIRST G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT IN THE SOUTH.

ROBERTS CITIZENS' COMMITTEE 20th NAT'L ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., Louisville, Ky., June 12, 1895.

Editor Climax:

An invitation has been extended the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its next meeting in this city. This invitation has been accepted and September 10th inclusive fixed as the dates for the meeting. Very influential leaders to believe this will be one of the largest meetings within the history of the country.

To properly sustain the reputation so deservedly won by our proud Old Commonwealth for generous hospitality, and the proper entertainment of the stranger within her gates, we have taken this

means of soliciting your personal co-operation and that of your valuable paper, in our endeavor to make a success of this tremendous undertaking.

For the entertainment of our guests, it is proposed to have an old-fashion barbecue and Burgoo, where all may be served and made to feel they are great welcome. To do this and make it successful, we desire to solicit through you and the columns of your valuable paper, cooperation and assistance in soliciting from the citizens of your county, contributions in the way of beefs, muttons and hams, to be placed at the disposal of some citizens designated by you and forwarded to the undersigned not later than September 10th.

At the first meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic South of the Ohio River since its organization, and its coming means the congregation of hundreds of thousands in this city and State for at least ten days.

Our city will be taxed to her utmost to comply with the demands that will be made upon her, and as this is as much a State pride as it is a city matter, and knowing the pride you take in our dear Old State and her proper presentation to strangers, we are led to believe you will aid us in whatever way you can in our great undertaking.

All contributions will be shipped to this city, free of charge. Two or three contributions from each county will be all that is necessary.

Will you help us to carry out this plan? Your favorable consideration and early reply will be appreciated, I assure you.

Yours very truly,
BERT HEMER.

Chairman Barbecue Committee.
THOMAS H. STANLEY, President.

JOHN H. MILLIKEN, Sec. General.

JOHN H. LEATHERS, Treasurer.

Wm. CORNWALL, Jr., Gen. Secretary.

FUEL TURNPIKES.

Mr. R. H. Bateson, of this place, recently addressed a letter to a friend in Ohio regarding the free turnpike system in that State. The following is the reply:

FELICITY, Ohio, June 3, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR—Your relative and my esteemed friend, Mr. Saunders Adams, has handed me a communication from yourself relating to the "free turnpike" system in force in Ohio, and asking for specific information concerning the same. While I am pleased to oblige both of you, I cannot guarantee that our experience will be practicable in your State, all depending upon conditions, which unfortunately and necessarily vary in each State. This place is in "Cleveland county," its "prettiest town," and has a population of 1,200 and is surrounded by thickly settled districts. It is four miles from Chilo and Ohio R. R. station. We are 45 feet above "low water mark," which gives us quite a little advantage to the South. In other directions the country is rolling and undulating; small streams and occasional large ones abound; limestone and gravel are abundant; in fact, the former is inexhaustible. I mention these conditions specifically, because they have everything to do with the construction and maintenance of macadamized roads. We have nine first-class free roads (no "dirt" roads) entering this town and save the two leading to the river they are as smooth as the proverbial "parlor floor" as a rule. From the river comes all our coal, lumber, salt and merchandise, in which last this place leads the county. To the river go our products, tobacco, grain, etc. Hence, those two roads are more difficult and expensive to keep up; still they are in a first rate condition considering the enormous traffic over them. This town is situated on the "highway" of the State, and the system is almost complete throughout the highway.

We have no "poll tax" and the "two days labor upon the public highways" law has been abolished. Only 10 cents on the \$100, is levied on real and personal properties outside of municipalities for the purpose of keeping roads in repair. Persons are taxed not "land or work it out" on the roads. If they do so the tax collector receives their "road receipt" from the road supervisor in part payment of their taxes. If they do not they lose the amount and must pay it in cash to the tax collector. Certain widths of wagons are under certain loads is required for the protection of the roads, and in the aggregate the "mill" keeps up the roads.

Thirty years ago our pike system was inaugurated—when "times were good"—under the "two mile law." This taxed—pro rata—all lands two miles on each side of the road. When roads paralleled each other the same land was taxed twice as often as three times. At the end of each road a two mile circle was made; and in the case of this town it was "circled" for every road leading into it. At the same time all of its own streets were perfectly macadamized. Of course the burden was very heavy, yet the people met it cheerfully. Conditions changed; that law was repealed, and for several years we have been under the "twenty per cent" system. Its operations are as follows: Where a pike is desired, the interested communities petition the County Commissioners, a board of three members, for its construction. "Petitions" can be little things and such requests always are granted, sooner or later.

Those interested raise 20 per cent. of the cost of the improvement, guaranteeing the same to the Commissioners. This is done by donation and subscription here, there and everywhere, and is always accomplished without trouble. The "right of way" is usually cheerfully ceded and delineated where it is not it is condemned and damages fixed. The road is "engineered," contracts let and the 20 per cent. which has been placed in the hands of the Commissioners. As for the "grade" and the presence or absence of "mud" (stone), June 28th the construction of "two miles and 100 feet" of road will be sold near here. Practical men tell me that it will sell for \$2,000, or less for the distance. The road is to be 14 feet with three foot embankment on either side, making a total of 20 feet—the embankments being fit for travel in dry weather. The road is to have a 4x4x3 inch limestone foundation, set on slabs eight inches deep, four inches matted rock, "to pass through a 11 inch mill" and two inches of gravel, a total of 14 inches and a first-class specification. Bridges are not included as a rule, culverts are sometimes. A half mile of another road is being built for \$400—metal right at hand. Neither of these roads are fairly fair averages. Taking our county and the conditions about \$2,000 to \$1,400 per mile is a fair estimate. We have one and one half mile of one road that has 14 single span bridges. The embankments of these were put in by the "perch" and the contractor, of course, put in all that he possibly could find room for, and while it was hard—the treasury, now that they are

paid for, nobody "kicks" because the work is first-class. These bridges cost (say) \$500 each; while the road cost (say) \$1,500. This is an extreme case. As already stated it all depends on conditions. Our people know nothing, experimentally, of tollgates, and of course they do not appreciate their great system of free, first-class roads as they would under your conditions. I hope that I have served you. Very respectfully,
FLETCHER L. DAY.

SENATOR HILL EXPRESSES HIS OPINION.

"Yes; I have carefully perused Senator Sherman's Zanesville speech on silver. The implication startled me that there are in a prosperous state like Ohio Republican voters who wish to degrade our public standard, repudiate one half our public debt and pay their debts in paper money in New York. It is difficult for me to understand that a majority in any American state or in any American Congress will vote to create

A NEW DOLLAR.

Merely to order that thereby debtors may evade the payment of one half, or one quarter, or any percentage of what they owe and have promised. That would be more and more indefensible than the creation in 1862 by Senator Sherman's party of the full legal tender greenback dollar. Then the country was in the agony of civil war, but now there is no such emergency.

"Until I read the latest legal tender decision in 1882 by a Republican Supreme Court, in *Julian's case*, I did not think that our highest judicial tribunal could tolerate such repudiation of private contracts by a degradation of our legal tender. It had not been attempted in our history until 1862. Whether our standard dollar was silver or gold, it was from 1782 to 1862 an honest standard. During these seventy years nobody loaning dollars felt it necessary in note or bond, as now, to describe the dollars of payment as 'gold dollars' of present weight and measure. Still 1862 did not begin to force the circulation of degraded dollars by impairing to them a full legal tender faculty.

"The failure of Congress in 1864 to adopt the European international coinage ratio of 154.

UNDERPAID SILVER.

And expelled it, so that in order to keep in the country minor silver the law of the land was changed. The law of the land was changed so that silver was not a full tender. That Senator Sherman describes as proper and true bimetallicism. I deny it. It was compulsory Treasury silver purchasing and coining, like the Bland-Allison statute of 1875, and his own statute of 1890, which differed in no substantial respect from the law of 1875, excepting that those of 1875 and 1890 coined dollars, not minor silver, as did 1862, and made them full legal tender.

"Senator Sherman said at Zanesville what was news to me—that for 14 years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican party was in power, we had gold silver and paper money, passing current in all parts of the commercial world. I had never known that from 1880 to 1894.

WEEKLY CLEVELAND CASE.

Our silver dollars and greenback dollars were exportable, like our gold dollars. One of my objections to our present Government making full legal tender silver and greenback dollars is that they are not exportable.

"I would exterminate forever the greenback dollar, which the endless redemption chain makes the chiefest of our existing currency woes. I free bimetallicism on a ratio of 154, and not by Senator Sherman's bastard bimetallicism, as our 40 states of 1890 now repealed. If our standard silver dollar into a world-wide parity with our gold dollars, I would thereby put an end to the degradation of any coined dollar of ours. I would not have, as now, one ratio, which is 16 for our silver dollars, and

ANOTHER RATIO.

As now for our minor silver. I object to minor silver. Sherman's ratio of 16 to 1 is a ratio of 16 to 1. An international ratio of 154 I advocate.

"We have suspended the compulsory Treasury purchasing of silver and coining of silver dollars. I urged it in the interest of international bimetallicism. The suspension is steadily working in Europe to that end. It is a personified Bismarck. Could I have any wish not to have the Treasury purchase another ounce of silver or coin another silver dollar under the existing conditions till the possibility of international bimetallicism on a ratio of 154 had been established, I would have been the first to do so. The United States, exerted nearly all its good faith by their Congress, their President and Cabinet, their Secretary of State, their diplomatic and consular agencies everywhere."

PROGRAM KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD AT LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, JULY 1—AFTERNOON, 2 P.M.

Address of Welcome, On Behalf of School, Pres. J. K. Patterson, On Behalf of City, Mayor H. T. Duncan, On Behalf of County, Supt. M. A. Cassidy.

Response, Pres. McHenry Rhoads, Supt. J. W. Rawlings, R. H. Carothers.

INVESTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Address, Is Teaching a Profession? T. C. Chubb, Bowling Green, Ky.

Discussion, R. N. Rank, J. W. Gaines, Z. H. Shultz, W. W. Lewis.

Address, The Teacher's Character and Reputation, W. C. Warfield, Covington.

Discussion, James McGinniss, James C. Reid, John C. Porter, E. L. Stephens.

Address, A Plan for an Educational Revival, E. W. Weaver, Paris.

Discussion, Aaron Grady, M. A. Cassidy, J. W. Rawlings.

REVENUE, S. P. M.

Address, Secondary Schools for Rural Districts, C. H. Dietrich, Hopkinsville.

Discussion, R. L. Lancaster, M. A. Jones, W. H. Bartholomew, Ed Porter Thompson.

Address, Relations of College to Public School, Mrs. E. W. Vineyard, Nicholasville.

Discussion, Pres. J. K. Patterson, J. G. Crabbe, J. H. Fugate.

Address, Woman as an Educator, Miss Maggie D. Williams, Huntington, Tenn.

Discussion, H. R. Blaisdell, Miss Christie Cain.

Address, Child story, J. M. N. Downe, Bellevue.

Discussion, Miss H. E. Brooks, A. C. Fleishman, W. W. Lewis.

TUESDAY, JULY 2—MORNING 9 A. M.

Opening exercises—Address, Some Defects in our Public School System, T. C. Chubb, Bowling Green, Ky.

Discussion, J. H. Woodward, John W. Maston, J. E. Haynes.

Address, Individuality in Class Teaching, Geo. O. McElroy, Paducah.

Discussion, A. L. Peterman, J. T. Gaines, J. D. Clark, A. C. Fleishman.

SYMPOSIUM.

Language—A. L. Primary Grades, Miss Ivanora Wilkerson, Winchester. B. Grammar Grades, Miss Louisa A. Ward, Frankfort. C. In High Schools, Miss Sallie Maury, Louisville.

D. In Country Schools, Miss Flora Bosworth, Carrollton.

Discussion, Edward Taylor, J. G. Crabbe, E. H. Mark, J. W. Marion, John Burke.

Address, How to Grow a School, G. D. Hanna, Lexington.

Discussion, R. M. Mitchell, Patrick Henry, J. J. Boone, J. W. Newman, J. D. Coleman.

SEPERATE DEPT'S SECTION—OFFICERS.

President, J. W. Rawlings; Vice-President, W. F. McClary; Secretary, R. H. Carothers; Treasurer, C. A. Leonard.

AFTERNOON, 2:30 P. M.

Address, The Relations that should Subsist between the County Superintendent and Trustees as to the Hiring of Teachers, etc., M. B. Hilder, Woodford Co.

Discussion, Supt. W. F. McClary, E. A. Gullion, P. H. Taylor, John W. Maston, W. J. Davidson, J. L. Reeves, Geo. O. McElroy.

Address, Graded Institutes, S. A. Benchamp, Buffalo.

Discussion, Supts. J. G. Crabbe, W. R. Harris, C. F. Burkhardt, E. H. Mark, Address, The Model Superintendent, George W. Parsons, Brookville.

Discussion, Supts. J. H. McMurry, R. L. Lancaster, W. T. Knott, M. G. Leachman, W. C. Warfield, Rogers Clay, A. B. Logan, Georgetown.

Discussion, Prof. J. H. Fugate, T. E. Cleland, A. L. Peterman, J. T. Gaines, Supts. J. Floyd Taylor, L. E. Zerfoss, Hon. T. M. Goodnight, James McGinniss.

WEDNESDAY, 8 A. M.

Address, Music in the Public Schools, Osbourne McConathy, Louisville.

Discussion, John Burke, E. A. Gullion, Miss Sarah Webb.

Address, "The Lord Hath Eyes for the Blind," Miss Mamie Schmidt, Lexington.

Lecture, A Naturalist's Tramp in the West, R. E. Call, Louisville.

Address, Civics in the Public School, A. B. Logan, Georgetown.

Discussion, T. M. Goodnight, W. B. Gwynn, W. J. Davidson, H. V. Bell.

Address, Mutual Involvement of Common Schools and Colleges, W. H. Sprigg, Sonora.

Discussion, W. C. Grinstead, A. Powell.

Address, The Proper Training of Teachers, Miss Adelle Schroeder, Louisville.

Discussion, Miss H. E. Brooks, R. N. Rank, A. L. Peterman.

Address, The Materials of Literature—How to Use them in Class Work, Mrs. M. E. Louree, Richmond.

Discussion, J. T. Gaines, John Burke, Address, The Materials of History—How to Use them in Class Work, H. M. Gunn, Lexington.

Discussion, K. Van der Maaten, C. C. Hitebeck, C. A. Leonard.

Address, Hon. Ed. Porter Thompson, Frankfurt; Miscellaneous Business, Election of Officers, Adjournment.

Note, All papers are limited to fifteen minutes, and each speaker in discussions to five minutes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VALLEY VIEW.

Fannie Newby is visiting relatives near Lexington.

Preaching at Bethel Christian church next Sunday.

S. H. Hunt, of Jackson, is here on business, this week.

J. S. Ledford, is at McKee, Jackson county, this week on business.

A special song service will be held at the church next Sunday. All invited.

Wm. Osborn, who has been visiting relatives here returned to Frenchburg.

Mrs. Wm. Ledford has returned from a week's visit with relatives at Livingston.

The buzz of the saw is heard day and night at the Southern Lumber Co. mill.

Our Sunday School has been changed and is now held at 10 a. m. instead of 3 p. m. as formerly.

J. M. Osborn, clerk at Southern Lumber Co. store returned, last week, from a visit to friends at Jackson.

S. M. Tudor, a former Madison county boy, but now of Lexington, delivered a free-silver speech here last Friday night.

Rev. Jesse Colwell, of Lexington, preached at Antioch church on Tates Creek, Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 6 p. m. Rev. Joe Ballew preached at same place next Sunday.

Jesse Howard, whose trial was held at Nicholasville, Thursday and Friday last week, for killing Rolt. Jones here last fall, resulted in the jury bringing in a verdict of self-defense.

Wm. Crow, Jr., filled his appointment here last Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. It is not known whether there will be preaching here next Sunday or not, as Mr. Crow announced that he could not be here.

Miss Susie Nave, the popular milliner who has been assisting Mrs. J. W. Masters at Perkins, went to Nicholasville Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. E. L. Hasden. It is quite likely that the post office receipts at Perkins will increase considerably.

The long talked of election between the whisky and anti-whisky people of this (Million angler) district has been settled and an election will be held August 2d. W. A. Perkins an anti-whisky candidate was elected school trustee in this district No. 21 over Elzie Perkins a whisky candidate.

The former has at last succeeded in being elected to hold office after having been a candidate for various district offices several times, the past twenty years.

Miss Hattie Taylor's school at Bethel in district No. 21 closed, Friday, 31st ult. The following pupils received prizes: Buana Kelly in 2nd spelling class, Amanda Wood in 3rd spelling class, Amanda Jones in reading class. The patron of her school assembled at 11 a. m. when dinner was served on the ground. The afternoon was spent in a most pleasing manner in hearing recitations and dialogues by the pupils. Miss Taylor is an efficient school teacher and did her duty

